



## DOMINION NEWS NOTES

## SALSBURY SAYS PEACE.

(Continued From Page One.)

Bank of B. N. A. at Greenwood—Ontario's Stride in Mining Development.

Marine Insurance at War Rates—Montrealer Hangs for Mother-in-Law.

Special to the Colonist.

ONTARIO MINERAL YIELD.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The bureau of mines has the following statement giving the values of the mineral production of Ontario for the first nine months of the present year, compared with the total production for 1897: During the present year 38,035 tons of gold ore have been treated, yielding 11,480 ounces of bullion, exceeding the total output of last year. In 1897 no silver mining was done, while this year 673 tons have been milled with a product of 20,867 ounces. Of nickel and copper 85,254 tons were smelted in the nine months; the matte product was 13,473 tons, which when refined gave 1,280 tons of nickel, valued at \$339,216, and 2,268 tons of copper, valued at \$208,560. The production of iron ore increased from 2,763 tons in 1897 to 28,334 tons, valued at \$30,338 at the mines.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, Nov. 4.—The street car strike is still on, and neither side will give in. A car was run out from Dundas street to-day and polleemmen armed with revolvers. The car was frequently stoned along the route and derailed several times, but no serious incident happened.

A benefit concert was given at the opera house to-night and drew an immense crowd. Each striker has received financial support to the extent of \$5 for the past week.

B. N. A. AT GREENWWOOD.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The Bank of B. N. A. has decided to open a branch in Greenwood, B. C. Jos. Andrews, accountant of the Rossland branch, is to be manager.

INSURANCE ON WAR BASIS.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—In view of the serious estrangement between Great Britain and France, and the possibility of war resulting therefrom, the marine underwriters have decided to raise the rate of insurance to a war basis. The rate on British cargoes will be from one-eighth to one-quarter per cent, and on French cargoes about two per cent.

TO HANG.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Elzear Mann has been condemned by Judge Wurtele to be hanged on December 16 for the murder of his mother-in-law.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, Nov. 4.—The legislature is expected to meet about January 12. The writs for the by-elections will be issued shortly, the dates being fixed for next month.

BOY KILLED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—A boy named Hulme, aged 13, was crushed to death to-night while playing with companions under a mortar box near one of the city's new blocks.

A BANKER'S SCRAPE.

We Give a Check for Two Thousand Dollars Under Very Sensational Circumstances.

Owen Sound, Nov. 4.—(Special)—In the police court to-day Mr. Burt, a moulder, appeared, charged with feloniously wounding Joseph P. Raven, a private banker. Raven's story is that he had a chattel mortgage on the furniture of the Burt family. One morning he called and asked for payment of the rent, and while conversing with Mrs. Burt, her husband entered the room and drawing a revolver threatened to blow Raven's brains out unless he signed an acknowledgment that he had been guilty of improper relations with Mrs. Burt, and also agreed to pay \$2,000. Mr. Raven signed a check on the Merchants' Bank of Canada for the \$2,000, which Mrs. Burt went and presented while he remained still under the revolver. There not being sufficient funds in the bank, he was compelled to give an I. O. U. for \$1,000 and a check.

According to Burt's story he had instructed his twelve-year-old daughter to notify Staven to keep away from the house, but on returning this day he found Raven and his wife in what he considered a compromising position. Burt then drew a revolver from a drawer with the intention of shooting Raven, but it was taken away from him and he knocked Raven down with a stick. Raven then voluntarily gave a check for \$2,000 to hush the matter up. The case was remanded.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

London Market Indications No Expectation of War—A Flutter in Sugar.

New York, Nov. 4.—There was some doubt among the shorts that the American Sugar on the report that the Hawaiian crop operators had acquired the entire Hawaiian crop. Operators who had been selling the stocks hastened to cover their short contracts, and rushed the price up 12 points. The prices were suspended for a time, while the market was still progressing in that the stock closed with a net loss in spite of the dissemination of rumors that the company was in a way to secure the Louisiana crop also. In the market there were signs of progressive strength and a broadening tendency. The division of business is somewhat equalized by the falling off in activity of the grangiers and Pacific, especially the latter, the preferred seat of which is not far at a single station, and some time after the opening of the exchange. On the other hand there was a notable increase of activity in Denver & Rio Grande, preferred, while the road was at a point on the strength of the road in the market, which were over \$60,000 for the fourth week in October, and \$120,700 for the month.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says:

BRITAIN'S PREPARATIONS.

London, Nov. 4.—Despite the jubilation of the country over the favorable announcement by Lord Salisbury regarding Fashoda at the Kitchener banquet, there is serious uneasiness as to the real object of the continued war preparations, which can hardly be justified even by Lord Salisbury's warning that there are still matters in dispute with France.

A despatch from Hongkong, received late to-night, again remarks upon the unusual naval and military activity there. The despatch says that General Black and his staff have been inspecting the old frontier of British Kau-Lung (Kow Loon), and selecting points for the erection of defensive works. Field and siege guns are being mounted, and the men-of-war lying off Hongkong are embarking large quantities of ammunition.

The fleet has been signalled to send no mails by the French steamer leaving to-day (Saturday). This order is regarded as very significant.

SHARING THE PHILIPPINES.

London, Nov. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippines question, in which the United States government is working in agreement with England. The rumors are divided that the United States intend ceding to England some of the islands or granting coaling stations.

A Long Lost Bottle—Otter Point yesterday sent this report: A bottle was picked up at Jordan river with this message in it: "On board SS. Humboldt, Easter Sunday, April 10, Puget Sound, on the way to Klondike. All well—L. L. James, S. K. Lemon, Col. S. S. Wright, Philip Maykan, and all of our party—L. L. James."

Overcoats, \$5.50, \$7.50

\$10.50; Winter Suits, \$5,

\$8.75, \$10. B. Williams & Co.

Commercial Cable in Montreal, 182; C. P. R. in London, 84; Mexican dollars, 47½¢; Bar silver, 61½¢; Mexican dollars, 47½¢; silver certificates, 61½¢ to 62½¢; exchange, \$12,625 to \$12,75; Lead firm: domestic brokers, \$3.50; exchange, \$3,724 to \$3,775; Tin firm: straits, \$18.30 to \$18.50; plates steady; Speier firm: domestic, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Pig iron firm: Southern, \$5.75 to \$11; Northern \$10 to \$11.75.

## FIGHT WITH THE ICE.

Arthur St. Cyr, the Explorer, Has an Exciting Experience on the Big Salmon.

Result of His Season's Work in the North for the Dominion Government.

After the tightest squeeze for his life he has yet experienced in his adventurous career, Arthur Saint Cyr, the Dominion explorer and surveyor, is back again in Victoria, quite prepared to laugh over the adventure that brought death close to his side. It was such an experience as men of his mould and calling must expect when they go into the wilderness and as he chatted about the Dominion hotel last evening Mr. Saint Cyr dealt with the incident as worth only passing reference. But less than a month ago he had about concluded that it would mean the blotting out of his life in the icy waters of the Big Salmon, and a trip North for some other surveyor to do again the work upon which he has been employed during the summer.

This work had been completed to the explorer's thorough satisfaction, and with his photographic plates neatly packed and the end of the season upon them, Mr. Saint Cyr and his assistant started back to civilization by way of the Big Salmon. This river, where it traverses the unknown land to the north of Lake Teslin is so full of rocks and rapids that Indians as well as white prospectors wisely give it a wide berth. Time pressed upon the explorer, however, but that there was nothing for it but to trust to fate.

At the time the canvas canoes were launched, no snow lay upon the face of the valley land, yet put in the river the drift ice was already crunching and grinding in great cakes three inches thick. As the canoes found the current and the descent of the river commenced the ice thickened with amazing rapidity, and had the boats been of wood or any other material than the yielding canvas, the end would have come quickly for the surveyor's party.

There was no time to study or engineer the dreaded rapids. One by one the canoes shot them, chancing everything rather than risk being caught in the clasp of the winter. Fortune was with them, and although rocks, snags and floes time and again seemed destined to work the instant demolition of the boats, they lived through all until the landmarks of the north fork, some thirty miles above the mouth of the river were sighted.

By this time the anchor line as well as float had to be reckoned with, and together the agents of destruction closed in on the canoes as they charged into an impenetrable field of ever-shifting, crunching, grinding ice.

Here it was that Mr. Saint Cyr made up his mind that escape remained only as a remote possibility, but as he and his men were desperately fighting for their lives amidst the ice, they saw on the shore two prospectors, who inspired hope for safety.

They had a rope, and threw it, but it fell short. They would not venture on the side ice to throw again, for such a step seemed to them suicidal. There remained to Mr. Saint Cyr only the chance of trusting himself to the river, araging tumult of ice. A day or so before he had picked up on the shore a vagrant piece of plank, putting it in the canoe on the thought that it might in some way prove of service. This he thrust out from the canoe, and balancing himself on it as the Ottawa rivermen ride their logs, he passed over the ice, lying flat across the working blocks, as he shifted the plank shorewards until the lifeline could be taken. After that came the emptying of the canoe and its final transfer over the now solid river.

The country in which the explorer has been engaged this season comprises roughly some 4,000 square miles and heretofore unknown territory, north of Teslin lake, and running from the Liard river to the east. Its two waterways are the Big Salmon and the Nisutin, the latter the chief feeder of the Teslin lake. All maps of this district as yet in existence were found to be very much at fault, as they would be, based upon Indian reports.

As a conspicuous example the Utsilin is shown as heading from the east, while as a matter of fact it

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The nature of the grievances and the

spirit in which they are presented by the

natives of the West Indies is shown by the

utterances of the press. The St. Lucia Voice, for instance, has the following:

"The patience and loyalty of the people

of the West Indies and British Guiana

have been put to a severe test owing to

the delay on the part of the mother country

to grant us justice. When we consider

the crying injustice we have suffered for

years; when we remember how hope again

and again deferred has made our hearts sick; when we recall how petition after

petition has been presented to the home

government, and in reply we have received

expressions of sympathy at our difficulties

and recognition of the justice of our grievances, but that owing to the policy of drift

adopted by the responsible ministers of Her Majesty's government nothing has

been done to remove those difficulties or

to remedy our grievances—when we remember all these things, can we help feeling that our misfortunes are in a large measure directly due to our connection with

the home market, while the produce of the

West Indies is shut out and the colonists

are not allowed to return to their

native land."

Continuing, the General said he would

warn these persons that were well known

by name and action to the government,

adding that the law must be maintained

and that he intended to maintain it with

the utmost vigor. The General then dealt

with the land question, which was the

root of recent troubles, promising ameliorating legislation and pledging the

government to do justice in the matter. The speech of General Hallowes has produced an

excitement, seemingly completely ap-

peasing the feelings of discontent which

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The speaker then called upon Mr. Hoolan to remove the house. Mr. Hoolan declined, and Mr. Dickson moved that he be suspended for a week, which was carried by 23 to 18. Mr. Hoolan on leaving the chamber placed his hands offensively to the speaker. Great excitement prevailed among members during the occurrence. The speaker then called upon the officers of the house to remove him. An assistant clerk and one messenger approached Mr. McDonald, but he declined to leave. Mr. Hoolan then came forward, and as the officials held their hands upon Mr. McDonald, Mr. Hoolan interfered, and held one officer while Mr. McDonald held the other. A scuffle ensued, lasting some minutes, the whole house watching breathless with excitement. At this stage the speaker requested Mr. Hoolan to desist from helping Mr. McDonald to defy the officials, but the latter replied: "I decline to desist for you, you contemptible little nigger driver." The struggle to remove Mr. McDonald continued for some minutes. Finally Mr. McDonald said out of respect for the messengers, but not for the speaker, that he would leave and withdraw from the chamber.

The speaker then called upon Mr. Hoolan to withdraw his remark. Mr. Hoolan declined, and Mr. Dickson moved that he be suspended for a week, which was carried by 23 to 18. Mr. Hoolan on leaving the chamber placed his hands offensively to the speaker. Great excitement prevailed among members during the occurrence. The speaker then called upon the officers of the house to remove him. An assistant clerk and one messenger approached Mr. McDonald, but he declined to leave. Mr. Hoolan then came forward, and as the officials held their hands upon Mr. McDonald, Mr. Hoolan interfered, and held one officer while Mr. McDonald held the other. A scuffle ensued, lasting some minutes, the whole house watching breathless with excitement. At this stage the speaker requested Mr. Hoolan to desist from helping Mr. McDonald to defy the officials, but the latter replied: "I decline to desist for you, you contemptible little nigger driver." The struggle to remove Mr. McDonald continued for some minutes. Finally Mr. McDonald said out of respect for the messengers, but not for the speaker, that he would leave and withdraw from the chamber.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## A ROAD TO ATLIN.

We hope to be able to chronicle that the provincial government has appropriated a sufficient sum of money to secure the immediate opening of a road from the White Pass to Atlin. We understand that a comparatively small amount—not more than \$10,000—will make a good winter road and keep it open until spring. It is true that no amount may be available out of the votes of last session for this purpose, but the emergency is such that a special warrant might very properly be issued to cover the outlay.

The Atlin gold field is in British Columbia, and no doubt any longer exists as to its value. Its trade will naturally come to the British Columbia cities. People will begin to go in about the first of the year, and a good winter road ought to be ready for them. The Colonist thinks that public opinion will more than support the government in making the necessary expenditure up to at least the sum above mentioned.

## THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The date fixed for the calling of the house is earlier than usual, but not as early as it ought to have been, in view of the extraordinary character of the political situation. Some very interesting developments may be expected when the members get together. It is reported that Mr. Prentice will not take his seat, and we may assume, although we have no definite information on the subject, that Mr. Stoddart will be on hand to occupy it. Whether any of the election petitions will be disposed of by that time, and if so, what the result will be upon the complexion of the house, we are not in any better position to judge than anyone else.

It is reported that the government will propose the name of Mr. Forster when the election for the speakership comes on. Among the members of the government party, Mr. Forster has claims quite equal and in some ways superior to those of anyone else, but how Mr. Kellie will submit to being overlooked is another matter.

We anticipate an exceedingly short session. Unless something develops which is not now in evidence, it seems hardly possible that the government can organize the house. It is very clear that they cannot hope to carry on the business of the country. When the inevitable defeat comes, almost anything may happen. The man, who thinks he can correctly forecast the political horoscope of British Columbia politics for the next six months, has abundant faith in his own discernment. The elements which make any suggested situation difficult to work out are many. About the only thing that is absolutely certain is that the present makeshift government is destined to a very early overthrow.

## AN OFF-SEASON IN POLITICS.

There is a surprising dearth of political topics of interest just now, and the efforts of some of the papers to pretend that they are waging active warfare against their opponents is not a little amusing. One side is just like the other. A few stock subjects are trotted out, but, as they are labeled, not many people take the trouble to read the articles. If any one does, he is sure to find himself wondering if he has not got hold of a paper of year before last or some other remote period. The fact of the matter is that no one is taking very much interest in politics just now. If you meet a friend on the street, he rarely thinks it worth while to speak about any political question. There are two reasons for this. One is that the people have got tired of political controversy and are thinking more about business. They know that the sessions of parliament and the provincial legislatures are not far off, and they realize that they will get not only a dose but the surfet of politics then. Another reason is that imperial questions occupy a very large place in every one's attention.

The respite is rather agreeable. It would not be a bad plan, if by common consent or otherwise, it could be arranged so that politicians would take a vacation after the fashion of the lawyers, and that any steps made in the game during that period would not count. One advantage of such an arrangement would be that the bitterness engendered by party strife would have a chance to pass away and people would be able to get together in efforts to advance the material prosperity of their several localities. But pending such an agreement it is not at all unsatisfactory to have an off-season in politics, such as Canada is experiencing just now.

## THE BURDEN OF SUCCESS.

The people of the United States entered upon the war with Spain with a light heart, and events proved that from a military and naval point of view they were right in not harboring any anxiety. A few sober-minded people in that country and the majority of outside observers realized that the war itself was the least serious part of the business, and that the problems to which success

would give rise were likely to be of a far graver character. So it is proving to be.

In order to understand the situation, it is necessary to bear in mind that it was not the intention of the United States government at the outset to acquire any considerable amount of territory by the war. This was expressly stated in the resolutions adopted by congress and the proclamation of the president. But events often prove to be stronger than the most resolute government. Here the experience of Great Britain in Egypt may be mentioned as an illustration. When orders were given to the fleet to suppress the revolt of Arabi Pasha, without waiting for the co-operation of France, there was no intention on the part of the British government to reconquer the Soudan. Indeed it was at one time expressly declared that this part of Egypt's possessions would be definitely abandoned. Most people are familiar with the chain of events, which led up to Kitchener's expedition and the peremptory order to France to quit Fashoda, and will agree with us in saying that the outcome has been due to the irresistible logic of facts of which the bombardment of Alexandria was the beginning. The occupation of Egypt carried with it certain responsibilities, and these have been discharged under a species of compulsion, that has led to the results being tolerated, if not expressly approved of by all the powers except France. We will appreciate the dealings of the United States with Spain better if we bear in mind the resemblance between them and Great Britain's dealings with Egypt, a resemblance which has frequently been pointed out by the British press.

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

The Paris Journal prints the following which is as strong a piece of evidence as to the far-reaching influence of the name of our Empire as can well be desired. Its appearance in a French paper at this juncture is not the least interesting feature in connection with it:

"You have had, General, he was asked, 'to fight against English influences. Are these so deeply rooted as the people say?'

"Yes, to an extraordinary degree. We have had a veritable English war, we do not doubt it. I will give you an example."

"At Ambatondrazaka two Frenchmen were captured and assassinated. Two days afterwards the Fahaovas arrested Englishmen. But not only did they do this in harm, but two days afterwards the prisoner was able to send to one of his compatriots a letter couched in these terms:

"I am a prisoner, but I do not want for anything. I am able to send you this to tell you that the station will be attacked. Be careful to put on the door some clear mark of your English nationality, and you may be sure that no harm will come to you."

"The recipient of this letter, however, brought it to the French commander, and the Fahaovas got a very warm reception. But you see how great is the influence of the English."

This recalls Eliza Cook's lines:

"Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can,  
That is breathed in the words: 'I'm an Englishman.'

There is no need of explanation upon the influences which have led up to this respect for the name of Britain in all parts of the world. We know the fact, and its existence is one of the proudest boasts of every British subject. Freedom at home and security abroad are the twin heritage of every one who acknowledges allegiance to the Meteor Flag.

There are 180,500 miles of railway in the United States, to which may be added 56,000 miles to represent double tracks, sidings, yard tracks, and so on. The average cost is placed at \$60,000 a mile which brings the cost of the 180,500 miles up to \$11,191,000,000 to which \$500,000,000 may be added for equipment. The number of persons employed by the railroads is \$50,000, their average pay being \$565 a year. In the year ending September 1st, 1898, the railroads carried 550,000,000 passengers and 700,000,000 tons of freight. One passenger was killed out of every 2,250,000 carried. Twice as many people fall out of the window of their houses and break their necks every year as are killed on the railways. A calculation of probabilities show that to ensure being killed by a railway accident a person would have to travel 75,000,000 miles.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that the surest way to prevent war is to develop public feeling against war except when it is absolutely justifiable. As a contribution to an interesting question, it would be difficult to surpass this for absolute lack of utility. We have hitherto been under the impression that public opinion had already reached that stage.

Considering the present condition of Spain, it is rather surprising to learn that a warning note has been sent out to the European powers from a recognized authority on such matters, to the effect that the Madrid government is seriously thinking of seizing upon Morocco. This would lead to a very pretty sort of row, and no mistake.

It is conceded by Sir George Newnes that Louis de Rougemont is to a large degree a fraud, although it is also said that his alleged adventures are in part founded on actual experiences. The December number of the Wide World Magazine is to contain a full explanation of the matter as far as it is possible to give it at present.

## A BOOM IN COPPER.

There never was such a boom in copper properties as is now in progress in the Lake Superior district. The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the foreign and domestic demand for copper was never so urgent as now and prices have a decided rising tendency. The result of this is that old properties are being re-opened and new ones are being eagerly sought. In illustration of

how such properties have advanced, it may be mentioned that five years ago the whole valuation of the copper properties in the Lake Superior district was about \$40,000,000, while at present, basing the value of stock on the prices quoted on the Boston stock exchange, the amount is close to \$105,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 is accounted for by the advance in the value of stocks since the beginning of the present year. Calumet and Hecla will pay a dividend for 1898 of about \$6,000,000 and its stock, which jumped from a gross value of \$24,000,000 to \$58,000,000 in five years, may be expected to make another advance, for the anticipated dividend is fifty per cent. larger than that of last year. The Tambarack has trebled in value in two years, the Quiney has increased four-fold and the Osceola six-fold. These properties were each valued at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,200,000 two years ago, so it will be seen that the rise in price represents an immense sum of money. A group of six properties, which were considered dear three years ago at \$25,000, is now quoted on the stock exchange at \$9,000,000.

It is interesting to know that the United States supplies 60 per cent. of the copper used in the world. Therefore copper mines on the coast of British Columbia ought to be able to successfully compete with those on Lake Superior in the foreign market. The development now in progress on the lake ought to stimulate the prospecting for copper in this province, where hitherto it has occupied hardly a secondary place in public esteem.

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The Vancouver World understands that Attorney-General Martin has sent to Winnipeg for a deputy. Concerning the fitness of the gentlemen named for the position we know nothing, and are prepared to concede that he is as well qualified as any lawyer from another province can be. Our criticism of the appointment is solely that an outsider has been chosen over the heads of local applicants, some of whom must surely have been fit for the office. We shall not make any further comments at present, but will leave the legal gentlemen, who support Mr. Martin and his colleagues, to digest this very delicious morsel of news at their leisure.

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The returned Klondiker has been telling the people of Chilco that the perils of a journey to the Yukon are beyond description, and that none but those of the stoutest bodies and strongest minds should contemplate it. This fellow is somewhat belated with his jurnal. His story would have been all right a year ago, but next year it will be as easy to go to Klondike as to Chicago.

The Nanaimo Review does itself an injustice. The Colonist did not say it was unworthy of notice, but only that one special article could be so characterized.

The Colonist has given the Review many occasions to know that it regards it as worthy of notice.

The Golden Era complains that the people of Donald are being shamefully treated in the matter of a resident physician, the gentleman who formerly held that position having been removed to Revelstoke. This is a matter which seems to call for government action.

With a buoyant stock market in London, with Consols leading the way, the war prophets may temporarily go out of business.

The Times is in error. Premier Schreiner of the Cape is not the husband of Olive Schreiner, the writer.

TISSUE WONDERFUL CENTURY.

Its Achievements and Those of Other Centuries—Some of Its Great Failures.

BY Alfred R. Wallace, author of "Darwinism."

Having now completed our sketch of those practical discoveries and striking generalizations of science which have in so many respects changed the outward forms of our civilization, and will ever render memorable the century now so near its close, we are in a position to sum up its achievements and compare them with what has gone before. Taking first those inventions and practical applications of science which are perfectly new departures, and which have also so rapidly developed as to have profoundly affected many of our habits, and even our thoughts and our language, we find them to be thirteen in number:

1. Railways, 2. Steamships, 3. Electrical telegraphs, 4. The telephone, 5. Lucifer matches, 6. Gas illumination, 7. Electric lighting, 8. Photography, 9. The phonograph, 10. Roentgen rays, 11. Spectroscopic analysis, 12. Anesthetics, 13. Antiseptic surgery, 14. Conservation of energy, 15. Molecular theory of gases.

16. Velocity of light directly measured, and earth's rotation experimentally shown,

17. The uses of dust, 18. Chemistry, definite proportions, 19. Meteors and the meteoric theory, 20. The glacial epoch, 21. The antiquity of man, 22. Organic evolution established, 23. Cell theory and embryology, 24. Germ theory of disease and the function of the leucocytes.

OF ALL PRECEDING AGES.

1. The mariner's compass, 2. The steam engine, 3. The telescope, 4. The barometer and thermometer, 5. Printing, 6. Arabic numerals, 7. Alphabetical writing, 8. Modern chemistry founded, 9. Electric science founded, 10. Gravitation established, 11. Kepler's laws, 12. The differential calculus, 13. The circulation of the blood, 14. Light proved to have finite velocity, 15. The development of geometry.

Of course these numbers are not absolute. Either series may be increased or diminished by taking account of other discoveries as of equal importance, or by striking out some which may be considered as below the grade of an important or epoch-making step in science or civilization. But the difference between the two lists is so large that probably no competent judge would bring them to an equality. Again, it is notable that nothing like a regular gradation is perceptible during the last three or four centuries. The eighteenth century, instead of showing some approximation to the wealth of discovery in our own age, is less remarkable than the seventeenth, having only about half the number of really great advances.

16. The use of antiseptics in surgical operations, which has still further extended the means of saving life.

Now, if we ask what inventions comparable with these were made during the previous (eighteenth) century, it seems at first doubtful whether there were any. But we may perhaps admit the development of the steam engine from the rude but still useful machine of Newcomen to the powerful and economical engines of Boulton and Watt. The principle, however, was known long before, and had been practically applied in the previous century by the Marquis of Worcester and by Savery; and the improvements made by Watt, though very important, had a very limited result. The engines made were almost wholly used in pumping the water out of deep mines, and the bulk of the population knew no more of them, or derived any more direct benefit from them, than if they had not existed.

In the seventeenth century the one great and far-reaching invention was that of the telescope, which in its immediate results of extending our knowledge of the universe and giving possibilities of future knowledge not yet exhausted, stands in rank with spectrum analysis in our own era. The barometer and thermometer are minor discoveries. In the sixteenth century we have no invention of the first rank, but in the fifteenth we have printing. The mariner's compass was invented early in the fourteenth century, and was of great importance in rendering ocean navigation possible, thus facilitating the discovery of America. Then, backward to the dawn of history, or rather to prehistoric times, we have the two great engines of knowledge and discovery—the Indian or Arabic numerals leading to arithmetic and algebra, and, more remote still, the invention of alphabetical writing.

Summing these up, we find only five inventions of the first rank in all preceding time—the telescope, the printing press, the mariner's compass, the Arabic numerals and alphabetical writing, to which we may add the steam engine and barometer, making seven in all, against thirteen in our single century.

Coming now to the theoretical discoveries of our time, which have extended our knowledge or widened our conceptions of the universe, we find them to be about equal in number as follows:

1. The determination of the mechani-

cal equivalent of heat, leading to the great principle of the conservation of energy.

2. The molecular theory of gases.

3. The mode of direct measurement of the velocity of light, and the experimental proof of the earth's rotation. These are put together because hardly sufficient alone.

4. The discovery of the function of dust in nature.

5. The theory of definite and multiple proportions in chemistry.

6. The nature of meteors and com

Mackintoshes, \$5, \$7.50, \$8, \$10

Rugby Waterpools, \$10, \$12, \$15

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140 Chatham	\$15
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Go to the Drill hall to-night.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

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Weather strips at 10 Broughton street.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Down quilts and others in the latest styles at Weiler Bros.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke &amp; Pearson's.

Call at Lawrence's and get a delicious cup of coffee, chocolate or tea. Oysters in every style.

James Pilling sings at the Drill hall concert this evening.

City Police Court.—Both of the charges against Adolph Sieur will be heard in the city police court to-day. The charge of having in his possession a magnetic compass, the property of Mr. S. Roberts, was to have been heard yesterday, but had to be postponed, as Mr. Roberts did not appear to prosecute.

Removal.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.P. office.

Brussels and Wilton carpet squares a specialty; also a full line of "Art Squares" at Weiler Bros.

New lamps in all shapes and styles of decoration—a very large assortment of fast selling goods. Weiler Bros.

Weiler Bros. can show you some very pretty and useful fabrics for re-covering your furniture.

"Dandrine"—Bald heads must go. Sold by C. Kosche, 42 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Weiler Bros. have largely increased their stock of silverware, and many articles can be seen that are suitable for presents, etc.

Prof. Charles Gartner, B.A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block.

Dolls.—Kid-body Dolls, Dressed Dolls, in China Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Dolls in great variety just received at the Victoria Book &amp; Stationery Co. (late Jamie's son's).

Infraction of Bread By-Law.—It is understood that the police are about to take action against a city baker for selling bread in loaves under the regulation weight.

To Appear To-day.—The two boys caught removing gates on Hallowe'en will appear in the police court to-day to answer to the charge of wilfully damaging property.

Recital.—Miss Lillian L. Armon, elocutionist, will give a recital in Institute hall next Tuesday evening, Nov. 8th, Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats may be had at Lombard's music store, Fort street.

Turned Out to Die.—The streets of Skagway are at present overrun with a lot of starving pack animals, horses and burros, turned out by heartless owners after having worked them all summer. The people of Skagway have taken the matter in hand and besides feeding the animals will prosecute the owners.

Big Gun Drill.—This morning the big gun teams of the Second battalion, Vancouver, will practice with the big guns at Fort Macaulay. Yesterday they put in a preliminary practice in working the guns. The officers accompanying the squad are: Lieut.-Col. Worsnop, commanding; Surgeon-Major Robertson, Major C. C. Bennett, Major Whyte, Lieut. Needham, Lieut. Duff-Stewart, and Capt. Boutibee. The First battalion will have their turn at the guns this afternoon.

**SPORTSMEN.**

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

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PRESERVES AND  
MARMALADES

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**Hall & Co.**

Clarence Block, Corner Yates and Douglas St.

**ARRIVAL OF THE AMUR**

She Brought Few Passengers Having Left Skagway Behind the City of Seattle.

Glowing Reports of the Atlin Lake Country Given by Returning Miners.

Having left Skagway just a few hours later than the steamers City of Seattle and Danube, the Amur, which arrived last evening, brought but few passengers and most of them were men who had been working for the Bennett Lake Company, including some members of the crew of the steamer Flora, the last vessel to make the trip from Dawson to White Horse. The Amur experienced very disagreeable weather on the trip, snow, rain and wind being the order every day. However, she made a speed of 12½ knots from Queen Charlotte Sound to Victoria.

The trails are now impassable and no more arrivals may be expected from the interior or even from the lakes until the snow hardens.

Like all late arrivals the passengers on the Amur are full of the Atlin country, for which all have a good word. Mr. H. E. Battin, of Skagway, recently spent four days in the country and of it he says:

"In all my mining experience I have never seen as favorable a field, a field which possesses such advantages for miners and prospectors for such returns as does the entire Atlin country. Two men can prospect any claim in the district in three days, and learn in that time whether or not the claim is worth working, while in the Klondike they work all winter thawing ground on a claim, and by spring they may not have a color. If a man can take out one ounce of gold a day, as hundreds are doing at Atlin, he will make money much easier and much faster than the Klondike miner who takes out three ounces per day."

"Atlin is to-day the most promising mining field in the world, and the amount of gold which will be taken out there next year will be very large. People are returning there every day with their outfit, and I estimate that at least 1,500 people will winter there. Those on the ground are not tenderfeet, but are old time miners."

Mr. Battin brought out with him for Atlinites gold for shipment, to the amount of \$2,800.

BODY FOUND AT TAKU.

Supposed to Be That of John Anderson, Owner of a Rich Atlin Claim.

Patrick Crowley, a recent arrival from Atlin, states that on Monday of last week the body of a man was found on the edge of Taku Arm, and the appearance of the body indicated that he had been dead, drowned, for several days. There was nothing on the body to indicate where he was from or what his name might be. Crowley says the body appeared to be that of a man 45 or 50 years of age. It is possible it may be the body of John Anderson, who has been missing for some time. Anderson was at work on the White Pass railroad when the news reached Skagway of the Atlin discoveries. He quit work, joined the rush and reached that country among the earliest arrivals and secured a claim on Pine creek. A man named Fred Alexander disputed Anderson's right to the claim, but the latter held it, taking in with him as partners two young Englishmen. Together the three men went to work, sinking a shaft to bed rock. Their labors were crowned with success, and they were taking out large quantities of gold daily up to the 28th day of August, when Anderson, leaving his partners at work on the claim, went to Taku to procure provisions for the trio. He reached Taku in safety, made the necessary purchases and started back to his claim in the afternoon. He has not since been seen or heard of by his friends, and the chances are against his ever being seen alive. When asked by neighboring miners as to what had become of "the old man," the two Englishmen are reported to have said he had gone out to Skagway for the winter, but inquiry reveals the fact that he did not go there, and he never had expressed to any of his friends the intention of doing so. At last reports the Englishmen were still working the claim, which is said to be very rich.

Ladies, Take the Best.—If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea; it is pleasant to take. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

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Sir. Islander from Vancouver.

Sir. City of Kingston from Port Townsend.

Str. Lapwing from Ladner.

Str. Staffa from Vancouver.

Str. Cutch from Victoria.

Str. City of St. John from Mary Island.

CLEARED.

Str. Islander for Vancouver for Port Townsend.

Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend.

Str. City of Seattle for Port Townsend.

Str. Cutch for Vancouver.

Str. Capella for Vancouver.

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## MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Fifty Representatives Chosen by the Citizens Lay Out Their Work.

Sub-Committees All Chosen Including One on Establishment of a Mint.

The citizens' committee have taken up in earnest the task imposed on them and last night showed the interest they take in the matter by turning out some 30 strong out of the 50 members. The various sub-committees are now in working order and have set the time for their first meetings. The assistance of citizens is asked for and the time of meeting of these sub-committees is announced for the purpose of allowing anyone to give, to attend, his suggestion or information to give, to attend.

Mr. Renouf stated that Hon. Robert Beaven desired to retire from the general committee in favor of some younger man, but a resolution was passed asking him to allow the name to remain.

Next came the report of the sub-committee to whom had been given the duty of drafting permanent sub-committees. With a few amendments the report was adopted, the following being the results:

No. 1 Charter and municipal legislation—Messrs. Hunter, Marchant, Mc-Philips, Redfern and Renouf.

No. 2 Aldermen, qualifications, terms of office, dues, wards—Messrs. Dryer, Morris, McCullough, McGregor, McKay, McQuade and Pearsons.

No. 3 Improvements, streets and bridges—Messrs. Barnard, Bragg, Chaloner, Dallain, Holland, Humphrey, Prior, Stewart and Todd.

No. 4 City debt, consolidation of debt and reduction of city limits—Messrs. Beaven, Hall, Langley, Munn and Seabrook.

No. 5 Railway connection and Indian reserves—Messrs. Helmcken, Mable, Patterson, Shakespeare, Williams and Bone.

No. 6 Revenue and taxation—Messrs. Graham, Gregory, Leiser, S. Jones, Pendray, Pitts and Taylor.

No. 7 Internal economy—Messrs. Bone, Brydon, Dwyer, G. Powell and George E. Powell.

No. 8 Water works and sewerage—Messrs. Baker, Bechtel, Flumerfelt, Fraser, Ken, Lemon and Pemberton.

No. 9 Harbor improvements—Committee of the whole.

Each committee to appoint its own chairman and secretary from among its number and to arrange for its own meetings.

In the discussion which took place incidental to the report Mr. McPhilips expressed the fear that as a member of the legislature he might possibly be restricted by serving on the legislative committee and he wanted it very distinctly understood that he would only serve on the committee on condition that he deserved the right to act with a perfectly free hand in the discussion of any of these matters in the house.

Mr. W. H. Langley, after these committee had been settled upon, said it seemed to him that another very important question should be taken up.

Some time ago the question had come up about the purchase of gold in this city from miners returning from the North. It could very readily be understood that the town which offered the best facilities for the purchase of gold was the one where the miners were most likely to stop for the purpose of selling their gold.

Naturally these men would as a result expend money in purchasing clothes or supplies of various sorts while in town and he knew of several instances where men had after selling their gold here and purchasing goods been so pleased with the place that they decided to settle in Victoria. These men had said that dozens of their comrades had passed by Victoria not knowing that they could sell their gold here. Mr. Langley referred to the speech made by Mr. Wilkie, president of the Bankers' Association, as to the advantage it would be to have a mint in Canada and Mr. Langley strongly urged that Victoria should make a move towards getting a mint established in Victoria.

Mr. D. R. Ken referred to the fact of the question of the purchase of gold being brought before the provincial government and the belief that as soon as the legislature met action would be taken towards giving the provincial government the authority to purchase the gold.

Mr. Munn considered it almost a disgrace to the people of Canada that so much gold was allowed to be sent out of the country. Now that the Athabasca country was opening up there was going to be a trade in that district that if Victorians bestirred themselves would very largely benefit the city.

Mr. McPhilips was of opinion that the Dominion government should be pressed to take up the matter of a mint and have the gold coined into decimal currency. This would be more advantageous than the establishment of a branch of the Royal mint, because if the gold was made into sovereigns, there would have to be the exchange added to the cost. Then the transport of gold from the Yukon should be put at the lowest rate possible, and in this, too, the Dominion could help.

Ald. Bragg reminded the meeting that the city council had already drawn the attention of the Dominion government to the necessity of establishing a mint.

Mr. Gordon Hunter thought that Mr. Langley deserved the cordial thanks of the meeting for bringing up the question, which was one of the utmost importance to the city. He thought that a committee should be appointed to draw up a feasible scheme to put before the Dominion authorities, with a view to securing the establishment of a mint in Victoria. This suggestion was embodied into a resolution, appointing Messrs. Langley, Munn, McPhilips, Ken and Hollis, a sub-committee to consider the establishment of a mint in Victoria. This was carried.

Some little talk then ensued upon what course should be adopted as to the duties of the various committees.

Mr. Renouf considered that the idea was to have the committees decide upon the desired improvements in a general form, which, after being adopted by the general committee, should be submitted to the citizens at a public meeting. The result would be a platform upon which the aldermen should be elected, and it would be for the men so elected to see that the platform was carried out.

Admiral Dewey is a collector of butter, and is said to have one of the finest private collections in the United States.

Hearing that Kipling's new book had come out, he shrewdly said to a London wine writer, "What's the matter with you? You'd like one word, for which he enclosed a postal order for one shilling. Kipling's book is sent and answered with the word 'Thanks.'

Success comes to those who persevere. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, you will surely be benefited.

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Mr. Renouf moved, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Prior, that the list of the committees be published, with a request to the citizens generally for assistance.

## OLD WORLD COMMENT.

Vengeance Overtakes One Barber—Ethics of the Pigtail—Sirdar's Title Disputed.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A WARNING TO BARBERS.—Beware of politics in the barber shop. In the neighborhood of the Chatelet, during the past week, certain Parisians of that quarter who happened to be out of doors beheld a little episode of politics in action. A stout Parisian gentleman, with one side of his face shaved and one side unshaved, the latter on his chin entering into chemical combination with the foam on his lips, was dragging an unhappy barber's assistant along with him on a headlong course, and demanding of the spectators the road to the nearest police station, the cells, the bagne, or guillotine. The gentleman was M. Xavier, of the Quarter des Halles, the editor of a commercial paper. Touson's name is not given; it is not inscribed on the police register of the district. What the barber had done had been to speak in foolish, violent and disorderly terms of officers in the French army, of course aient the Dreyfus question. What the customer old was to drag the youth out of his own shop and arraign him before the police commissaire. Figaro was released with a caution, and M. Xavier returned home, having demonstrated his patriotism. Where he finished his shave is not recorder.

ANCIENT HOSPITALS.—It is said that the ancients knew nothing about hospitals, unless the temple of Aesculapius could be regarded as such. Hippocrates does indeed speak of cases that were "watched" in the temple of Aesculapius, but the classic cure was hardly effective in its treatment.

The patient was carried to the shrines at Coos, Pergamos, Ephesus, and elsewhere, and left there for any benefit that the mythical God of Medicine could confer upon him. If he got better then it was a case of "Deus, euge Deus!" and the votive cock of which Socrates spoke at the hour of his death was sacrificed to Aesculapius. In the present year, however, the traces of a real Roman hospital have been discovered—yet to be seen at Baden, the dull little Swiss Baden near Zurich. Excavations have revealed these vestiges composed of fourteen little rooms, containing a large quantity of surgical and medical properties—tubes, pincers, spatulae, cauterizing instruments, spoons and pharmaceutical weights and measures, and also pots for ointment. The latest money found there dates from the time of Hadrian. Humanitarians have, however, not lost the point of their argument. It is a military hospital built for the 7th and 8th legions, who were quartered near, and held Vindonissa (Windisch) as one of their garrison towns.

From the Leeds Mercury.

THE KHEDIVE JEALOUS.—The Khedive is furious at the idea of the Sirdar assuming the title of Lord Khartoum—an act which he regards as a direct affront to himself, and it is said he had already offered a strong remonstrance to Lord Salisbury on the subject. There are those who say that if the fortunes of the day had gone somewhat differently at Omdurman, the Khedive, who hates the calm assurance of the Sirdar even more than he resents the tutelage of Lord Cromer, would not have been inconsolable. His Highness has never been on good terms with Sir Herbert Kitchener, and if he had his way someone else would have had the honor of conducting the campaign against the Khalifa. When he was told that the Sirdar was likely to take the title of Lord Kitchener, the Khedive he broke into exclamations of annoyance, but the later news that Sir Herbert Kitchener boldly proposed to call himself Lord Khartoum threw him into a fury, and he stigmatized the proposal as presumptuous and insolent.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

MEDICINE FADS.—Fashion and medicine seem at the first glance to have no particular connection with each other. The fickle dame rules us, it is true, in most things, but it might be supposed she left pills and potions and surgical appliances severely alone. Not so, however. In his introductory address last week to the students of the London School of Medicine for Women, Dr. J. Walter Carr of the Royal Free Hospital, dwelt at length on the influence of fashion upon medicine, pointing out the pernicious fads that are for certain drugs or methods. Society runs mad for a time on a diet treatment or a particular "cure"; it does itself with antipyrin or morphine or quinine or something else, and the very next season runs to the opposite extreme in some other direction. Women are usually the worst faddists of the kind, and it was therefore of importance to bring this subject to the notice of female medical students.

From the Graphic.

CHINESE PIGTAILS.—The report that the immediate cause of the recent assumption of power by the Empress Dowager of China was an impending Imperial edict ordering officials to do away with the cue and adopt foreign dress, recalls the fact, not generally known, that the custom of wearing the pigtail is of comparatively recent origin.

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She—They say that cold hands are a sign of warm heart. How—A small bottle is a sign of a hot time.—Indianapolis Journal.

There is frost upon the pumpkin when it meets the poet's eye; As 'tis a frosty morn, or 'mid the rustling corn doth lie. When 'tis spiced and bak'd in pastry, ah! It brings to woe surcease.—But there's frost upon the boarder if he asks a second piece.—Chicago Record.

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Remember when going North that the

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Reliable information as to freight and transportation furnished on application.

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## A SATURDAY'S SPORT.

Football Matches to Be Played in the City and at Esquimalt This Afternoon.

Vancouver and Victoria Basket Ball Teams to Play at Drill Hall This Evening.

## BASKET BALL.

No. 2 Won.

The game played last night between Nos. 1 and 2 companies resulted in a win for No. 2 company by a score of 10 points to 4. The game though fast was somewhat loose and numerous fouls were made by both sides owing to the recent alterations in some of the rules of play. However, the game was very evenly contested notwithstanding the difference in the scores. For the victors W. N. Winsby contributed 8 points and T. Patton 2. For the losers McLean contributed 2 points, Schwengens 1 and C. Gamble 1. Mr. W. Scott, official referee, discharged his duties admirably.

Match This Evening.

A team from the Second battalion gun teams of Vancouver, and a team from the First battalion will play an exhibition match during the band concert at the Drill hall to-night. The teams follow:

Vancouver—Sergt. Worsnop, Sergt. Major Kendall, Corp. Sparling, Corp. Corbould, Bomb. Turnbull, Bomb. Cunningham, Gr. Lennie, and Gr. Nye.

Victoria—Corporal Lorimer, Bomb. Futcher, Gr. Schwengens, Gr. Erskine, Gr. Hall, Bomb. Winsby and Gr. Yorke.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

High School vs. Flagship. The High School football team take the 2:20 train from the corner of Yates and Government streets and go down to the Canteen grounds at Esquimalt, where they play a match with H. M. S. Imperiale at 3 o'clock. The High School will be represented by Brooke, R. Dier, J. Lawson, G. Wilson, E. Johns, F. Peters, R. B. Powell, F. Bone, H. Dier, S. Johnson, A. B. Nehemiah and E. A. McMicking.

Other matches.

There will be two Association games at the Hill to-day. One is that between the Boys' Brigade and South Park school, in the junior league series, play starting at 2 o'clock. The other game is Old Country vs. Colonies, which takes place at 3:30, after the junior leaguers are through. The teams were published yesterday.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Victoria vs. The Navy.

This, the first match of the season between the above clubs, will be played this afternoon at the Colwood ground; kick-off at 3 p.m. The team representing Victoria will probably be the same to uphold the honor of the city against Vancouver on Saturday next. As has been the custom during the past few years, the Victoria team journeys to Nanaimo on Thanksgiving Day, the 24th inst., there to meet the resolute Hornets, last year's champions. The Gillies are the Victoria team; Buck, H. Gillies; three-quarters, F. Cullin, C. Gamble, K. Scholefield, A. F. R. Martin; half-backs, B. Sugrue, A. T. Goward; forwards, K. Macrae, Poff, G. Johnston, Richardson, H. Little, H. Austin, A. Langley and A. Crease.

THE HUNT.

The scene of the meet for this afternoon has unavoidably been changed, and it will be at Mrs. Dunsmuir's, Craigdarroch, at 2:30, instead of as previously announced, at Colwood. Hares will start sharp on time. Intending hounds please take notice.

## GOLF.

Fifth Annual Meeting. The fifth annual autumnal meeting of the Victoria Golf club opened yesterday, and will be in progress to-day. There were two events down on yesterday's programme—the ladies' open contest and the mixed foursomes. Both resulted in a tie and will have to be played off to-day. There will be a ladies' open handicap, a men's open event, and a men's open handicap also on to-day's programme.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

*See Signature*

"Sheriff," remarked the condemned murderer, as that functionary proceeded to put the neck of his victim, "I seem to be the sinner, but not all eyes."

Without any further delay the trap was sprung and the hardened wretch went to his doom.—Chicago Tribune.

## HOME DRESSMAKING.

How the Whole Family Can Dress Well at Small Cost.

No Need of Looking Shabby Even Though Times Are Hard—Easy to Make Old Gowns and Suits Look Like New When One Knows How.

It is astonishing how much can be made from seemingly useless garments by the woman that knows how. The old faded gown that is out of style can be readily dyed with Diamond Dyes to match the color, and when it is done, so that it will look as well as new. Suits for the boys can be made from old ones discarded by the father, and a bath in the wonder working Diamond Dyes will make them look like new ones and make for the little girls can be made with but little trouble and scarcely any expense from cast-off garments of the older ones, and when the color is changed with Diamond Dyes the material will look as though it was made from the dressmaker.

Diamond Dyes are made especially for home use, and the plain directions on each package make it impossible for the most inexperienced to make a bad job, for the colors are true, and the colors anything from rich blues, feathers and scarfs to heavy coats, jackets and gowns, and make colors that are fast to sun and washing—colors even handsomer than those made by the professional dyer.

## FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Tables, Fire Alarm and Letter Boxes, Etc.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

## VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Monday) at 1 a.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Monday).

## VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminister and Fraser river points on Sunday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 9 p.m. and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

## FOR PUGET SOUND.

Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 a.m. and arrives daily (except Sunday) at 6 a.m.

## FOR PORT ANGELES.

Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Becton & Co.'s wharf on Monday and Wednesday & Co.'s wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Saturday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

## VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting with Nanaimo on Wednesday morning with the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

## NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.

Steamer Dunay leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia points and Skagway, Wrangell and Juneau on the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For Nanaimo, Wellington and Intermediate points, trains leave E. N. station, Store street, daily at 9 a.m., and Victoria at 12:30 p.m. An additional train leaves Victoria Saturdays and Sundays at 4 p.m., and arrives at Victoria at 8 p.m. For Saanichton and Sidney trains leave V. & S. station, Hillside avenue, daily (except Saturday and Sundays) at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., and arrive at Victoria 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays trains leave at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., and arrive at 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m.

## PUBLIC OFFICE HOURS.

City Hall.—The offices of the various departments at the city hall are open to the public daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Public Library.—The hours at the public library at the city hall are 11 a.m. to 12 m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 6 p.m.

Post Office.—The post office opens at 9:30 a.m., the closing hour being 4 p.m., except on Saturday, when it is 1 p.m.

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# ROYAL

## Baking Powder

Made from pure  
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food  
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest  
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Nov. 4, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.  
The barometer still continues abnormally low throughout the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, while on the Coast it is rising in advance of an important area of high pressure now off Oregon. Should this area continue its northerly course, fair weather may be expected on Sunday.

High westerly winds have prevailed throughout the province, and showers have been general west of the Cascades.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	54
Calgary	52	53
San Francisco	52	73
Winnipeg	34	44
Kamloops	34	50
Qu'Appelle	28	42
Portland	52	50

FORECAST.

For twenty-four hours from 8 a.m. (Pacific time) Saturday: Victoria and vicinity—Unsettled weather; strong westerly winds. Lower Mainland—Ditto.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Temperature:	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	48	Mean.....49
11 a.m.	62	Highest.....63
5 p.m.	50	Lowest.....45
The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:		
5 a.m.	24 miles west.	
11 a.m.	50 miles west.	
5 p.m.	13 miles west.	

Average state of weather—Fair, with occasional storms.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.235

Corrected.....30.191

E. BAYNES REED,  
Provincial Forecast Official.

### PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:  
W. C. Hall, J. Cameron, C. Adams,  
T. M. Günther, Mrs. Evans,  
Capt. Evans, C. Blanchard,  
J. S. Latimer, E. W. Spiner,  
B. L. Left, Mrs. Rogers, R. C. Stevens,  
B. Patterson, H. W. Rogers, W. Wright,  
G. F. Keller, A. Swanson,  
H. W. Rogers, J. Miley,  
D. Lewis, Mrs. H. C. Jones,  
D. B. Cameron, J. Clovey, W. W. Grelle,  
Miss Hannon, Mrs. K. Jones,  
Capt. Knight, Miss Jones.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

W. A. Ward, D. R. Ker, D. R. Lovell,  
Jno. Armstrong, Allan Cameron, Jno. A. Lovell,  
J. H. Campbell, G. Campbell, E. James,  
G. R. Baynton, Mrs. Featherstone, Geo. Olberts,  
A. E. Jensen, Jno. A. Lovell, Mrs. Rogers,  
John E. Lovell, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Williams,  
J. H. Rogers, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Caldwell,  
Thos. Allice, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Muir,  
Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Marshall,  
Capt. Babington, G. A. Campbell, Dr. H. Marshall,  
John E. Lovell, Dr. E. Hall, Dr. H. Marshall,  
Miss Forbes, Mrs. Patten, Dr. H. Marshall,  
Miss Morgan, Jno. B. Lovell, Dr. H. Marshall,  
Mrs. Warren, G. Elliott, Dr. H. Marshall,  
Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Lovell,  
Mrs. R. E. Stark, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Lovell,  
Capt. J. Sinclair, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Lovell,  
A. S. Innes, A. J. Meldrum, Mrs. Lovell,  
J. Walker, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Lovell,  
M. E. Lambeth, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Lovell,  
R. F. Ellins, Miss Houghton.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:  
S. Lelser, McMillan & H.,  
M. L. & S. M. Co. F. Tilton,  
Erskine, Wall & Co. Johns Bros.,  
F. H. Steele, S. H. Steele,  
G. E. Munro, Kent Williams,  
C. N. Cameron, E. J. Saunders & Co.,  
Watson & Hall, L. Dickenson,  
Bruckner & Ker, Sinclair & Co.,  
Hudson Bay Co., K. Thompson,  
G. H. Ewart, Shawinigan L. Co.,  
Bracken & Ker, Thos. Earle.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

J. F. Colton, Vlct. Transfer Co.,  
G. C. Hinton, Singer Mfg. Co.,  
Dom. Express Co.

A WORD FOR WAR.

New Denver, Oct. 28.—The Galena mine was closed down this week and the force of men employed thereon sent down the hill. The pumps are kept working and the property held in readiness to resume operations at short notice. What this move means it is impossible to ascertain. Possibly a change of management is anticipated. It is said a thorough examination of the workings is to be made before any more money is expended in developing. This mine has been working steadily for about two and a half years. The most improved machinery, pumps, drills and hoists have been installed and everything is in sight to make it a great shipping mine but ore. This has been encountered at intervals and at various depths, but not in sufficient quantity and richness to ship.

The California shipped 40 tons to Nelson this week and the property has been closed down for the season. The reason for this is given by A. J. Marks, the manager, that the cost of packing to and from the mine is too expensive to make shipments under present difficulties profitable. The ore costs \$240 per carload to have the ore packed to the wharf here, to have it shipped to the market, and \$45 more for freight charges to the smelter.

While mining activity has enlivened New Denver considerably locally things are very quiet. The opera house is nearing completion and will be opened about the middle of November. Several other buildings, residences and business blocks are going up.

ROSSLAND.

There is more building going on in Rossland at present than at any time since the boom of 1897, and it is with difficulty that the contractors are able to get enough timber to carry on their operations. The British American Corporation buildings on Nickle Plate flat are employing a small army of carpenters, who are getting the new offices up as rapidly as possible, but the delay in getting the necessary timber has retarded their completion for weeks. One of the causes that has put back the construction of the B. A. C. buildings has been the wet weather. It has made the timber roads in the forests almost impassable, and it has been difficult to get

### British Columbia.

Spoils System in Nelson Gaol—  
A Too Sympathetic Jury—  
Rosslanders' Profit on  
Foreign Mine.

#### NELSON GAOL TROUBLES.

For some months the warden of the Nelson gaol, says the Tribune, "and some of those who were under him have been working at cross purposes, and charges and counter charges have been made, the effect of which has been the resignation of several of the warden's subordinates. Should the resignations now be acted upon, there will remain on Tuesday next but one active officer on duty at the provincial gaol, in addition to the warden himself, in an institution in which there are some 25 prisoners. There can be no doubt that the belief in the minds of some that the new government intended to introduce the spoils system in the matter of appointments has very largely contributed to the present unsatisfactory conditions of affairs, and something in the way of a definite announcement by the government to the contrary is necessary to remedy matters. The result of the voting in the general elections in July was barely announced before candidates were out for the wardenship in the event of Captain Fitzstubb's removal, an event which was contested among the surethings. From this time down to the present the condition of affairs has grown more unsatisfactory. That charge has been laid against Warden Fitzstubb, in a development which the people of Nelson may look for but there is a well-grounded belief in the minds of many people that the chief offence which Captain Fitzstubb has committed has been in retaining an office which is sought by others."

#### GREAT WESTERN MINE.

The Vancouver company, known as the Two Friends Mine, Limited, which has been attempting the development of the Great Western mine in the Slocan, held a special general meeting on Saturday. During the operations of the company nine carloads of cleats are averaged 114 ounces in silver and 64.3 per cent. lead, and 325 tons of concentrating ore produced 104.5 ounces silver and 59 per cent. lead. The directors of the company state that it will require another \$8,000 to carry on development, but being unable to raise this amount they recommend the further development and working of the Great Western on the basis of a four-months' lease, the lessee undertaking within four months to pay off the existing liabilities of the company—some \$4,500—with an option to purchase within ten months, and at the end of ten months, to organize a new company with a capital of \$50,000, of which the Two Friends company will receive \$227,500 in paid up stock for its interest in the Great Western. The lessee will be allotted a like amount, and will also pay into the treasury \$50,000 in cash for working capital; the balance of the stock, viz., \$25,000, will remain at the disposal of the new company, to be disposed of if further capital is required.

#### JUDGMENT CRITICIZED.

On Thursday Justice Walkem gave judgment in the Pender vs. War Eagle case, rendering a verdict for the defendant company with costs, despite the fact that a special jury had rendered a verdict for Pender's favor for \$3,000. Pender was an employee of the War Eagle company and was struck in the head by a drill thrown down one of the passes. His injuries were serious and he was incapacitated for a long time. Pender considered the company were liable for the accident through neglecting ordinary precautions, and accordingly took action. The case was battled about from one court to another with varying results, until finally it reached the Supreme court at Rossland, presided over by Justice Walkem. A capable, conscientious jury was selected and after hearing evidence all round they brought in a verdict for plaintiff, Pender, for \$3,000. He claimed \$5,000. On Thursday Justice Walkem delivered judgment, which was completely at variance with the finding of the jury. His judgment is, remarkable to relate, entirely in favor of the defendant, War Eagle company, and because of the following side lights which were not observed by the unfortunate jurymen blinded by prejudice and connivacy, Judge Walkem says that "he couldn't agree with the jury because they were evidently in sympathy with Pender. Moreover, Pender disregarded any impending danger and never acquainted the company of the risk he was running of his life. It was consequently taking unfair advantage of his employers to buck against them when he got hurt."

#### Nelson Tribune.

NEW DENVER MINES.

(The following is extracted from some lines "To a Worker Among the Poor," contained in "The Little Boy's Picture of Travel and other Poems," London, Hurst & Blackett, 3s. 6d.)

War has its use: sometimes it keeps alive those qualities that make a nation thrive. In certain minds it checks the love of self; it teaches self-control, and scorn of self; one of the best checks to the love of gold, by teaching patroons and founders that love of country ill-serves its master. That love of a country which a nation's fame—absence brings a nation's shame.

Yet war, alas! not seldom seems to be only a form of licensed butchery—One of theills that from our passions springs—

The warrior's courage but a puny thing.

#### A WORD FOR WAR.

New Denver, Oct. 28.—The Galena mine was closed down this week and the force of men employed thereon sent down the hill. The pumps are kept working and the property held in readiness to resume operations at short notice. What this move means it is impossible to ascertain. Possibly a change of management is anticipated. It is said a thorough examination of the workings is to be made before any more money is expended in developing. This mine has been working steadily for about two and a half years. The most improved machinery, pumps, drills and hoists have been installed and everything is in sight to make it a great shipping mine but ore. This has been encountered at intervals and at various depths, but not in sufficient quantity and richness to ship.

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#### A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER.

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded  
Highest Honors, World's Fair  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

the logs to the mill after the trees have been cut down.

The Rossland bar as a fitting termination of the busy session of the past few weeks entertained Mr. Justice Walkem to dinner at the Kootenay Hotel, E. V. Bodwell, barrister of Victoria, was among the guests.

"Two hundred thousand dollars in a single day is pretty good," says the Miner, "and yet that much was made by a firm in this city yesterday. This shows that when matters come the right way in mining the profit is very great. The fact that 15 feet of \$200 ore had been struck in the Republic mine in the Republic camp on the reservation, and the consequent rise in it and the other shares of the same camp added at least \$200,000 to the wealth of Robbins & Long, of this city, yesterday. Patsy Clark, president and one of the principal owners in the Republic mine, telephoned to the firm yesterday morning that there were 15 feet of \$200 ore in the Republic mine, and that they were still drilling. The result of this announcement here and at Spokane was to send the stock up so that all that was on the market was withdrawn and it could not be had for love or money. The price has not been fixed yet but it is certain to advance over \$1, but put it at 75¢, and look how much the firm will make. Messrs. Robbins & Long own 150,000 of these shares. On these the firm made at least \$100,000 by the advance in the price consequent up the news of the strike."

At a meeting of Liberal-Conservatives recently it was agreed without dissent that the coming provincial election should be conducted on party lines. Nearly 50 members were present, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Hon. T. Mayne Daly and D. B. Bogle, who were delegates from Rossland at the provincial meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives held early in September at Vancouver, submitted their report. It showed that the party was in the most prosperous condition throughout the province, and that the leaders were confident of success at the coming elections. If all the members of the party would turn out at the polls, Alex Lucas, corresponding secretary for the provincial organization, was present, and made a good speech regarding the future of the party. Mr. Lucas explained that he had formed Liberal-Conservative associations at Sandon, Three Forks and Silverton, while at Ymir and New Denver he had appointed committees to which he had entrusted the organization of the party in their towns. From here he expects to go to Trail where a club will likewise be formed. A. H. MacNeill was president; Hon. T. Mayne Daly, honorary president; F. M. McLeod, second vice-president; J. L. G. Abbott, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee was named as follows: J. A. Kirk, J. S. Galt, Hon. McKane, D. B. Bogle and Edward John.

The figures presented in the report in question, however, do not justify this expectation. While the report does not state the total amount of goods from Great Britain imported into Canada during August, it does give a table containing quantities and values of "principal articles of merchandise imported from Great Britain to British North America during the month of August, 1898, compared with August, 1897 and 1896." The total value of these "principal articles" exported from Great Britain to Canada in August, 1898, was 11.4 per cent. in excess of the same class of articles exported to Canada in August, 1897, when the tariff advantage was but 12½ per cent., and is actually less than in August, 1898, when the tariff gave no advantage to articles from Great Britain. On the other hand, the reports of the bureau of statistics of our own government show that the exports from the United States into Canada in August, 1898, were 12½ per cent. greater than in August, 1897, and more than 25 per cent. in excess of those of August, 1896.

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